

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 1st July, 1882.

POLITICAL.

The *Panjābi Akhbār* (Lahore) of the 21st June (received on

Circulation,
300 copies.

The appointment of a
Conference by the Euro-
pean powers to settle the
Egyptian imbroglio.

the 27th idem), says that a Constan-
tinople telegram, dated the 18th idem,
states that the difficulty in regard to

the proposed Conference has been arranged for. The Ambassadors of the great powers are to assemble immediately without Turkey being represented. The decision of the Conference will be submitted to the Porte. This proposal of the great powers must have been received with feelings of regret and surprise by all right-thinking men. It is not very creditable to their justice, and especially to that of England and France. *Prima facie* no *ex-parte* decision can ever be satisfactory. It was essential that not only the Porte but also the Khedive and the Egyptian army should have been represented at the Conference. The protest of the Sultan against the proposed Conference is not unfounded. He is the liege lord of the Khedive, and has the power to settle the Egyptian difficulty as he pleases. It may be alleged that he is incapable of settling the imbroglio. This charge may be brought with still greater force against England in regard to the Irish question. She has been endeavouring to restore order in Ireland for the last two years, but in vain. If it

is necessary to hold a Conference to deal with the Egyptian difficulty, one should be also held to settle the Irish question.

Circulation,
440 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nâr* (Lahore) of the 24th June says that it appears from a Constantinople telegram, dated the 18th idem, that the European powers have resolved to hold a Conference to solve the Egyptian problem in spite of all the opposition of Turkey. She will not send her representative to the Conference. Obviously she protested against the proposed Conference, because she has no faith in the justice of the European powers. The proceedings of the late Berlin Congress are still fresh in her memory. That Congress deprived her of a large portion of her territories. Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro were made independent, Herzegovina and Bosnia were made over to Austria, and England seized Cyprus. The decisions of the Conferences held to settle the Dulcigno affair and the Greek frontier question, were also unfavourable to Turkey. France and England have no right to interfere in the affairs of Egypt. The Sultan has sent Darvesh Pasha to Egypt to restore peace and order. Since his arrival at Cairo the spread of disorder has been checked. The Khedive and the Egyptians regard the Sultan as their master and revere him. There is every reason to hope that Darvesh Pasha will be able to settle the imbroglio. But the difficulty is that each European power is anxious to interfere from selfish motives. English and French fleets have already arrived at Alexandria. Italy, Germany, and Greece have ordered their fleets to proceed thither. Darvesh Pasha has also sent for 22,000 troops from Turkey. Hence the prospects are evidently very gloomy. If the Khedive or rather Turkey does not concur in the decision of the Conference, the situation will necessarily become more complicated. In order to avoid these complications, it would have been better if the Sultan had agreed to the Conference being held. If he suspected that the decision of the proposed Conference like those of the late Congress and Conferences would be injurious to him, he

should have settled with the European powers previous to the holding of the Conference what subjects the Conference should deal with. But he has deemed it expedient to protest against the Conference altogether. We should be glad to see the matter amicably settled, in order that no war may break out in Europe.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow) of the 27th June contains

Circulation
524 copies.

The same.

a picture in which the Sultan is represented as addressing the ambassadors of the European powers at Constantinople, and the latter as stretching their hands and showing him a written piece of paper. The letterpress is as follows :—

The conference of honest persons.

The Sultan.—What does this oppression mean? Do you think me to be a cypher, that you are going to settle my own affairs without me?

The civilized persons.—Here is the decision for your approval,

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Miratu-l-Hind* (Lucknow) for June (received on the

Circulation,
250 copies.

Local self-government.

1st July), referring to the local self-government scheme of Lord Ripon, thanks him for it, and remarks that its success depends on the securing of able members for local boards. But the difficulty is that district officers are generally well acquainted only with those selfish men who pay frequent visits to them, and ingratiate themselves with them by flattery, and therefore they naturally make them members of municipal and district committees. The members of local boards should be not only of good family, but they should be educated, experienced, honest, and public-spirited men.

The *Victoria paper* (Sialkot) of the 24th June says that

Circulation,
1,100 copies.

Local self-government.

district officers are petty kings in their own districts. Their will is the law.

The country can derive no benefit from local self-government until all connection is severed between local boards and district officers. True, according to the recent resolution of the Supreme Government on local self-government, district officers are not to be presidents or members of local boards, but the selection of members is still practically to be made by them, and therefore there is reason to think that ignorant and obsequious men will be appointed members in future as at present. Commissioners should select members independently of district officers after consulting the people.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Waqtia-i-Alam* (Ghazipur) of the 26th June states that if the local self-government scheme of Lord Ripon is successful, he will be applauded to the skies, and will be generally considered as the greatest British statesman that ever lived. But if the scheme unfortunately fails (which heaven forbid) he will be condemned as a visionary statesman, and the rebukes and taunts of his countrymen in India will soon oblige him to resign his office. Moreover, in that case the natives will be denounced for their incapacity, and no rights and privileges will be given to them for hundreds of years. If the local Governments and District Officers cordially endeavour to carry out the wishes of the Supreme Government in this matter the scheme is sure to succeed. The members of local boards should not be ignorant traders and landholders, as is the case at present, but intelligent and educated men. The elective principle should be adopted for the selection of members. Of course the introduction of that principle will be attended with some inconvenience and difficulty in the beginning.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Akhbar-i-Alam* (Meerut) of the 27th June states that the Persian clerks at the Government treasuries have lately been ordered to make use of English figures instead of Persian figures. Apparently the object of the

Government in introducing this change is that the Persian clerks may be able to easily compare their accounts with those kept by the English clerks, and treasury officers and the English clerks, who are generally not well acquainted with Urdu, may understand and check the accounts kept by Persian clerks. So far so good. But it is to be regretted that even Courts at Meerut have adopted the use of English figures, and have carried their use to an extreme. English figures are indiscriminately used in all the orders and summonses issued by judicial courts, police officers, tahsildars, &c. The date on which a summons is issued by a court, and the date on which the person to whom the summons is addressed is required to attend the court, are given in English figures. Sometimes even the month is expressed by figures according to the English practice ; as for instance, the 27th June, 1882, is written 27-6-'82. When any person, especially in the interior of the district, receives a summons from any court, he is exposed to great inconvenience in finding out the date on which he is required to attend the court, as no English-speaking men are to be found in the interior of the district. To say nothing of other districts, it is not yet generally known even in this district that the courts in Meerut make use of English figures in their vernacular orders and summons, and therefore the people often make mistakes in finding out the dates. Sometime ago a summons was sent by a criminal court at Meerut to a person at Delhi requiring him to attend the court on the 10th day of a certain month to give evidence in a case. The date was of course written in English figures. As ten in English figures is nearly the same as fifteen in Persian figures, the person summoned thought that he was required to attend the court on the 15th. As he did not put in his appearance on the 10th, the court issued a warrant against him. Such mistakes are not unfrequent. We hope that the Collector and Magistrate of Meerut will put a stop to the use of English figures by the Meerut courts in this way.

Circulation,
440 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nér* (Lahore) of the 28th June, in its local news column, states that in accordance with the wishes of the district authorities a meeting was held at the Shiksha Sabha Hall on the 27th June. Many Rases and Hindu and Musalman students attended the meeting. Pandit Hari Kishan, Tahsildar, took the chair. He proposed two questions for consideration, viz, (1) the district officers suspected that the discussions that are going on at present on the question of Hindi *versus* Urdu may lead to a disturbance of the peace, (2) a rumour has reached the ears of the district officers to the effect that some persons have resolved to discourage dealings between the Hindus and Musalmans. Some of the students delivered good speeches on the subject Hindi *versus* Urdu. It was found that the discussions were confined to students, and there was no reason to apprehend any riots. However, the meeting resolved that by way of precaution no lectures should be delivered in public on the subject, but that discussions might be carried on with moderation by them at their private houses. As regards the second question, it was found that the rumour as to the contemplated stoppage of dealings between the two classes of the community was unfounded. At the end Saiyid Alam Sháh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lala Jiwan Das, and Pandit Amar Náth delivered short speeches urging the importance of union and friendship.

Circulation
250 copies.

The *Sáhas* (the Bengali paper published at Allahabad) of the 28th June publishes an account of the alleged illegal and arbitrary proceedings of Mr. Posford, the Joint Magistrate of Champaran, in the dispute which arose between Rai Shudar Sahai, the zamindar of Bokhra, Muzaffarpur, Behar, and Mr. Gale, the manager of the Barrah Indigo factory. The account is the same as appeared in a late issue of the *Hindu Patriot*. The *Sáhas* strongly condemns the proceedings of Mr. Posford, and calls such officers demons of the present age, which is called Kali-yug by the Hindus, but hopes that

Lord Ripon, to whom the zamindar has forwarded a memorial on the subject, will take his case into consideration.

A correspondent of the *Bhārati Vilas* (Agra) of the 25th

Circulation,
125 copies.

The Agra Medical
School.

June complains that the printed rules about the civil students at the Agra Medical School are not strictly enforced by the Principal, and that he has introduced some new rules which are not to be found in the printed rules. According to Rule II. of the printed rules, only candidates of good family are to be admitted. But this rule is more honoured in the breach than in the observance. There are many students at the school who call themselves Thakurs, but who are really sons of shoemakers, cowherds, &c. Rule III. provides that a candidate must have a fair knowledge of English, but there are some students who are not even well acquainted with their English primers. The Principal has lately issued a new rule to the effect that every student, after he has worked for one year at some hospital, will again have to undergo an examination on his return to the school and to obtain 550 marks, and that if he fails his name will be struck off. There is another objectionable practice in vogue at the school. Every Professor examines the students in the subject which he has himself taught them. The new rules constantly made by the Principal press severely upon the students, and this is the reason why there are only 48 students at this school, while there are 500 students at the Lahore School.

POST-OFFICE.

The *Akbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut) of the 27th June, referring

Circulation,
100 copies.

The rates of postage
for packets of privileged
newspapers.

to the rules about "privileged newspapers," remarks that one of these rules provides that the postage on newspapers packed in bundles sent by post for sale to agents will be charged at half the rates, i.e., 1½ pie for each copy not exceeding three tolas. Most of the vernacular newspapers do not exceed two tolas in weight, and as

regards these papers the rate of postage prescribed by the rule in question is more unfavourable than the ordinary rates for book packets. Suppose a newspaper weighs one tola, and ten copies of the paper have to be sent in a packet by post. The postage on the packet amounts to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas according to the privileged newspaper rates; but according to the ordinary packet rates it amounts only to half an anna. The postage on a packet, containing twenty copies of a paper, which weighs one and a half tolas, amounts to two and half annas according to the former rates, and to one and half annas according to the latter rates. The postage on a packet containing twenty copies of a paper, which weighs two tolas, amounts to two and a half annas and two annas in the two cases respectively. Hence it is obvious that even though the postage on privileged newspapers is prepaid, the rates for packets of such papers, in case the papers do not exceed two tolas in weight, are practically higher than the ordinary packet rates. The former rates are favourable only to those papers, a copy of which is three tolas in weight, or a little less than three tolas. But the number of such papers is very small, the majority of the papers being two tolas or less than two tolas in weight. In order to remedy this state of things, the postage on packets of privileged newspapers should not be charged according to the number of copies, but at two annas per seer on the total weight, the ordinary rates being four annas per seer.

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
250 copies.

A correspondent of the *Miratu-l-Hind* (Lucknow) for The Rajputana State Railway. June, writing from Ajmere, makes the following complaints in regard to the management of the Rajputana State Railway:—(1) The Railway police constables beat the passengers and extort bribes from them at the time of the distribution of tickets. (2) A man lately paid fifty rupees to the booking-clerk and asked for eight tickets to Benares. After receiving the money from him the booking-clerk was engaged in giving

tickets to some other men. In the meantime the man, who had paid him Rs. 50, several times reminded him of his having paid the money, and the booking-clerk each time told him to wait. But at last the booking-clerk denied having received the money. Such things frequently occur on occasions of fairs.

(3) Carriages are over-crowded. (4) Satisfactory arrangements have not been made for the supply of water. One Hindu and one Musalman water-carrier are attached to every station, but at the smaller stations they have also to load and unload goods in the brake. On the arrival of a train they first do loading and unloading work, and when they have done this work, and the train is about to start, they begin to supply water.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Islām* (Meerut) of the 23rd June, in its local news

Circulation.
250 copies.

The *Deshopkārni Sabhā*, Meerut, column, states that a Hindu Association,

called the *Deshopkārni Sabhā*,

has been lately established at Meerut. Rae Bakhtāwar Singh, Subordinate Judge, and Lala Baij Nath, Munsif, are the founders of the *Sabhā*. The first meeting of the *Sabhā* was held at a Hindu temple, and the second at the house of Lala Baij Nath. The proceedings of the meetings have not yet been published, but three questions appear to have engaged the attention of the *Sabha*. (1) The *Sabhā* will adopt measures to oppose the memorial submitted by the Muhammadan Association of Calcutta, to the Viceroy, praying for the more extended employment of Musalmans in the public service. (2) The *Sabhā* has resolved to forward a memorial to the Government protesting against the transfer of Gangadhar Shastri's endowment, attached to the Agra College, to the Aligarh College, and praying that it may be made over to the *Sabhā*. (3) The *Sabhā* contends that Hindi and not Urdu should be the medium of primary instruction. The establishment of such Associations instead of doing any benefit to the country is calculated to embitter the feelings between the Hindus and Musalmans.

Circulation,
300 copies.

A correspondent of the *Panjabi Akhbar* (Lahore) of the 21st June, writing from Nabha, states that some traders of Amritsar and other places lately went to Nabha to buy some cattle. When they were preparing their food one day at 9 A.M. at a village, situated near the borders of Jaipur and Nabha, they were attacked by a gang of robbers who were mounted on camels. The robbers killed two men, severely wounded others, and carried away about four thousand rupees. As soon as the thanahdars of Nabha heard of the robbery, they at once proceeded in search of the thieves in Jaipur territory. The editor remarks that as the traders are the subjects of the Government, it should issue strict instructions to the Jaipur and Nabha durbars to trace the thieves. It is well known that the people living in the border villages of the Jaipur territory are daring robbers, and the State thanahdars show little zeal in apprehending the offenders.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 23rd June complains that it has been heard that when any person wishes to see any file in a criminal court, he has to submit a petition on a paper bearing a court fee stamp of eight annas, and also to pay eight annas cash at the time of seeing the file.

The *Bharti Vilas* (Agra) of the 25th June, in its local news column, states that the Civil Courts at Agra have still morning hours. But the Subordinate Judge comes to his court at 10 A.M. and dismisses the court at 2 P.M. This is a source of great inconvenience to his office establishment and pleaders.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnaur) of the 23rd June, on the authority of its Amroha correspondent, complains of the prevalence of theft at Amroha.

at Amroha, and takes the Amroha police to task for its carelessness.

The proprietor of the *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut) has lately started a monthly journal, called the *Mazharu-l-Zira'at*, which is devoted entirely to agricultural subjects. It is published both in Urdu and Hindi characters.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1882.	1882.	
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Berkat Ali	June 24th	June 26th	132 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	" 23rd & 26th	" 26th & 29th	550 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maula Bakhsh	" 21st	" 26th	196 "
4	<i>Ahmed-i-Akhbar</i>	Amroha	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain Khan	" 22nd	" "	64 "
5	<i>Asna-i-Sikandari</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	" 25th	" 28th	70 "
6	<i>Asna-i-Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	" 23rd	" 26th	100 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Islam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Mogarrab Husain Khan.	" 27th	" 30th	100 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Islam</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 24th	" 27th	1,800 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Awadh Bihari Lal	" 23rd	" "	100 "
10	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannadi</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 24th	" 28th	125 "
11	<i>Ahmed-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhru-din	" 27th	July 1st	84 "
12	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 24th & 27th	June 26th & 30th	399 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	" 26th	" 29th	84 copies.
14	<i>Ajuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 24th	" 28th	135 "
15	<i>Ajuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 21st & 28th	" 25th & 1st July respectively.	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)

No.	Title	Place	Frequency	Language	Editor	Issue Date	Volume	Page	Price
16	Ashraf-i-Akbar	Delhi	Tri-monthly	Ditto	Muhammad Mirza Khan.	21st	...	June 25th	100 copies.
17	Bharat Bandhu	Aligarh	Weekly	Hindi	Tot Ram	23rd	...	26th	125
18	Bharat Hitishi	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Hur Mukand Shastri.	"	...	25th	...
19	Bharat Vids	Agra	Tri-monthly	Ditto	Bhagwan Das	April 5th & 25th June.	...	"	125
20	Biradar-i-Hind	Lahore	Monthly	Urdu	Shib Narayan Agnihotri.	For May	...	"	100
21	Benares Gazette	Benares	Weekly	Ditto	Ashraf Ali	June 26th	...	27th	250
22	Dababa-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	Ditto	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	" 24th	...	28th	225
23	Dababa-i-Sikandari	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain	" 26th	...	"	390
24	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazl-ul-din	" 28th	...	July 1st	210
25	Harish Chandrika	Udaipur	Bi-monthly	Hindi	Damodar Shastri	For the 2nd fortnight of Vaisakh.	...	June 25th	180
26	Jalpa	Meerut	Weekly	Urdu	Alfmu-i-Din	June 23rd	...	" 25th, 27th, & 29th	250
27	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Bi-weekly	Hindi-Urdu	Mahabir Prasad	" 21st, 24th, & 28th.	...	1st July respectively.	180
28	Jalpa-i-Tar	Meerut	Weekly	Urdu	Ganeshi Lal	" 24th	...	27th	90
29	Karnamah	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub	" 26th	...	28th	250
30	Kash Patrika	Benares	Ditto	Hindi-Urdu	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	" 30th	...	July 1st	645 copies (including 568 copies taken by Govt. and Local Committee).
31	Kash-i-Hind	Lucknow	Bi-monthly	Urdu	Rev. J. H. Messmore.	30th	...	June 30th	341 copies.
32	Kavi Vachan Sudha	Benares	Weekly	Hindi	Pandit Chintamani Rao.	26th	...	25th	311
33	Khair Khosh-i-Alam	Delhi	Ditto	Urdu	Mir Husain	24th	...	" 26th	110
34	Khair Khosh-i-Panjab	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	20th	...	" 26th	600

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
35	<i>Koh-i-Nér</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Jawáid Ali	June 24th & 28th	1882. June 26th & 30th respectively.	440 copies (in- cluding 60 copies taken by Govt.)
36	<i>Lama-i-Nér</i>	Jannpur	Ditto	Weekly	Hafiz Abdu-llah	25th	29th	50 copies.
37	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Mushiq Ahmad	21st	27th	209 "
38	<i>Lytton Gazette</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Balaqi Dás	24th	"	250 "
39	<i>Mawar Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	Gobardhan Dás	26th	30th	100 "
40	<i>Mashr-i-Qaizar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	27th	28th	175 "
41	<i>Mulla-i-Nér</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Bekheh	22nd & 29th	26th & 1st July res- pectively.	37 "
42	<i>Meerut Akbár</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Karime-Idin	25th	30th	180 "
43	<i>Mishr-i-Darikhán</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	24th	29th	"
44	<i>Musharraf-i-Zawad</i>	Meerut	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly	Mugarrab Husain Khan.	"	27th	"
45	<i>Mushr-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	Urdu	Weekly	Muhibu-llah	22nd	25th	100 "
46	<i>Mushr-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Narayan	For June	July 1st	250 "
47	<i>Mulla's Villa</i>	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Jukund Ram	June 26th	June 28th	250 "
48	<i>Mushr-i-Nér</i>	Agra	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khan	1st	1st	300 "
49	<i>Mushr-i-Nér</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	26th	30th	162 "
50	<i>Mushr-i-Nér</i>	Bahawal	Ditto	Ditto	Shu-llah Khan	24th	27th	150 "
51	<i>Mushr-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pratap Krishna	22nd	28th	130 "

No.	Name of Paper	Place	Language	Frequency	Editor	Subscription Dates	Subscription Price
52	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	...	23rd & 30th	300
53	Nisr-i-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	...	July 1st	355
54	Nusrat-i-Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	...	June 29th	180
55	Oudh Akbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	...	26th to 1st July	620 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
56	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sejjad Husain	June 27th	524 copies.
57	Panjab Akbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Husain,	21st & 24th	300
58	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Shagwan Das	28th	130
59	Patna Akbar	Patna	Ditto	Ditto	Kikhi Kesh	26th	300
60	Prady Samachar	Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Pandit Dewakinandan.	"	400
61	Prince of Wales Gazette.	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	28th	70
62	Ratna-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	26th & 29th	430
63	Refah-i-Am	Shikot	Ditto	Weekly	Divan Chand	24th	700
64	Ras Prakash	Rasam	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	15th	"
65	Reformer	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Navin Chandra Rai,	26th	750
66	Rohil Akbar	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Maha Narayan	24th	140
67	Rydm-i-Akbar	Gorakhpur	Ditto	Weekly	Nizam Ahmad	26th	250
68	Sabab Kapurthala	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sharte-i-din	24th	112
69	Sadiq-i-Akbar	Bahawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Quds	22nd	400
70	Sahas	Allahabad,	Bengali	Ditto	Rajni Kant Basu	28th	250
71	Sejjan Kurn Sudha	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	26th	225
72	Sewan-i-Amri	Lahore	Urdu	Monthly	Rathu Ram	For June	...
73	Shah-i-Oudh	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Taswar Husain	June 23rd	...
74	Shik-i-Tar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Haider Ali	27th	175

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
75	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	Chandani.	Urdu	Weekly	Banwari Lal	June 18th & 25th 1882.	June 27th & 1st July respectively.	100 copies.
76	<i>Talash</i>	Moradabad.	Ditto	Ditto	Rahmat Ali Khan	27th	29th	1,100
77	<i>Vicroria Paper</i>	Shikot	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	17th to 24th	26th & 29th respectively.	135
78	<i>Vrit Dhar</i>	Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	26th	30th	250
79	<i>Waqar-i-Islam</i>	Ghazipur.	Urdu	Ditto	Siraj-ul-din Ahmad,	29th	29th	...

ALLAHABAD,
The 6th July, 1882.

PHIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

